PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL.

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LOCAL NOTICES.

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Pain Annihilator.
Pain Annihilator.

Wilson's Pain, Paint and Pain Annihilator sold wholesale and retail at Fleming's Drugstore, 55 Wood street, Pittsburgh. 1pd

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$20 to $50.

Great reduction in the price of dentistry at Dr. Spencer's Steam Dental Establishment, No. 38 Fifth street. You are particularly requested to call and examine the doctor's specimens of full sets of teeth, upper and lower, at the low price of $20 to $50. Refined price $40 to $70. Every set is warranted for five years.

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Silk cloths, at Becker's.

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For all genuine Patent Medicines, at low prices, go to McClurg & McKennan's, 61 Market street, and you will save money. tf

Go to Becker's

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Accidental Tooth.

Great reduction in price. A full set for breathing, at Dr. G. A. Scott's, 38 Penn street, third door above Wood. Teeth extracted without pain. No charge for extracting when artificial teeth are ordered. Satisfaction guaranteed in every case.

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White Bleached Handkerchiefs, 5c., at Becker's, very cheap.

Havana Tobacco,

Yara, New York State, Connecticut, Leaf Tobacco, Shorts, Scraps, 122 Water street, New York. Office, Daniel F. Rhodes, 75 Water street, Pittsburgh.

Black Alpacas

And Alpaca Poplins, just opened, very cheap, at Becker's.

Fine Grocers,

Canned Fruits and Pickles, for sale at very low prices by Hazell & Co., No. 58 Liberty street. eodw

Black Silks,

Just opened at Becker's.

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Mr. John Bell's, No. 91 Market street, three doors from Second street.

Dry Goods at Wholesale.

We are offering full lines of Bleached and Brown Muslins, Prints, Ticks, Ginghams, and other staple goods, at prices to suit the times, and will be glad to see our friends from the interior cities. J. W. Becker & Co., No. 91 Market street.

Table Linens of all Kinds.

Buy them now at Becker's.

Choice Fat Geese.

Rhodes, Bates & Bell, No. 25 Fifth street, have an immense stock of splendid spring dry goods, embracing every kind of fabric and all the newest styles suitable for the season. The stock department in Shawls is now complete and the assortment of Cloaks, Sontags, Sacques, &c., is full, as our customers can testify who visited our establishment before & Bell are determined to sell cheaper than ever.

Spring Brown Goods,

In variety, and very cheap, at Becker's.

Go to Becker's

For your Dry Goods.

The Daily Commercial

VOL. V. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 19, 1868. NO. 160.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Mrs. Kemble's readings in Philadelphia are only moderately patronized. It is said she will not visit this city.

The ice gorge in the Delaware goes way on Tuesday. The streams are greatly swollen by the late storms.

Several Spanish officers in the Mexican service have been implicated in the late conspiracy. The plan was connected with Santa Anna, Marquez, Salonga and others, and had for its object to proclaim for Gomez. Some of them will probably be shot. Forewarning has reached the Government of the plot to blockade and get possession of Vera Cruz. President Juarez will probably send a commission to General Lerdo, calling him to preserve the neutrality laws.

A Havana special says: When Madame Ristori was announced to play in the character of Teresa, the Bishop of Havana interfered and threatened the performances to the authorities, but it was not much heeded. The Bishop, in consequence, ordered the curates in all the districts through which General Lersundi was to pass on his tour through the country, not to ring the church bells in his honor. Lersundi telegraphed to Madrid what occurred, and has received for reply to make himself be respected. The Bishop has been put under arrest in his own palace, but will probably be sent to Porto Rico to await orders from Madrid. The Cuba mail steamer has been detained one day by General Lersundi, to take aboard two of the refractory curates.

The Canadian Government has appointed Dr. Tupper, Commissioner to England, to effect a settlement of the Nova Scotia difficulty. Montreal capitalists propose to the Government to build an inter-colonial railway for eight millions of dollars. Cabinet dissolutions are rumored. It is said Mr. Howe and another Nova Scotian will be offered seats in the Cabinet to conciliate Nova Scotia.

A school boy in Baltimore named Arthur Campbell committed suicide, on Tuesday, by hanging himself, because he was detained by the teacher after school to reinstruct.

A Portland, Me., dispatch says: The inhabitants of Long Island and the Isle of Haut who have been suffering for food, having been cut off from the main land for two months by ice, and obliged to subsist on muscle and other shell fish, have now been supplied.

A Memphis dispatch says: Judge Hunter, of the Criminal Court, has adjourned that tribunal, as he alleges, in consequence of the pressure by libelous articles rendering it impossible for the judgments of the Court to be enforced, and that one of the offenders who had been committed was illegally discharged, and in company with other desperate men had sought to take his life, therefore the Court stands adjourned until such obstacles to its administration of justice are removed. The press here ridicule his action and assertions, especially in his charge that the release of the editors of the *Avalanche* by Judge Waddon under a writ of *habeas corpus* was illegal.

The Delaware and Chesapeake canal is open, and boats are arriving at Philadelphia from Baltimore.

The tannery of J. T. Lufner & Co., Detroit, was destroyed by fire Tuesday night. Loss $30,000 to $40,000; insured for $25,000, principally in Eastern companies.

An unoccupied brick house in the Twenty-fifth ward, Philadelphia, was blown down yesterday morning. No person injured.

Nine buildings on Railroad street, Elmira, New York, occupied as grocery and other stores, were burned yesterday morning. Loss $25,000; insured for $8,000.

The Presbyterian Church on Grove Place, Rochester, New York, was destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss $40,000; insurance not ascertained.

Sergeant Bates, with his flag, arrived at Columbia, S. C., yesterday.

Hon. Thomas S. Ashe accepts the nomination for Governor of North Carolina by the Conservatives.

The examination of Governor Baker, of Louisiana, on the charge of perjury was commenced yesterday morning.

Alderman Joubert, colored, of New Orleans, has brought suit for $10,000 damages against the College of the Sacred Heart for denying a member of his family admission to its privileges.

The steamer Empress took fire at the dock at Kingston, Canada, yesterday, and burned to the water's edge.

The workmen in the New Almaden silver mine have struck against the management, and operations are suspended.

The water at Albany is receding slowly. The river is entirely free from ice. No trains are running over the Hudson river or Central roads. The track of the Central is covered from one to a depth of four to six feet between Spencers and Palatine.

BY MAIL.

Deplorable accounts continue to reach Paris of the sufferings of the native inhabitants of Algeria, who are dying by the thousands from famine. Owing to two years of unexampled drought, and an invasion of locusts unparalleled since the settlement of the French colony, the harvest has almost everywhere totally failed, and sufficient forage can by no means be procured for the maintenance of the cattle.

The horse eating amateurs of Paris seem resolved to continue the contest with the beef eating interest. On Mardi-Gras, in addition to the show of stalled ones, two fat horses, decked out with ribbons, and led by four grooms in fantastic costumes, were paraded through some of the streets, accompanied by a corege of masqued merrymakers. The procession was organized by two horse flesh butchers of La Villette.

A destructive tornado swept over Leipsic, Putnam county, Ohio, on the 6th, which swept down buildings, fences, trees, etc., in its fierce course. Several houses, with all their contents, were destroyed, their fragments—others were moved from their foundations—others were crushed to death in falling barns—but, fortunately, no persons were killed or even seriously injured.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

HARRISBURG.

PENSIONS FOR SOLDIERS OF 1812.

Creations and Divisions of Wards.

THE FREE RAILROAD LAW.

Report of the Conference Committee.

The Right of Way Conceded.

THE REPORT ADOPTED, 11 TO 17.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, Pa., March 18, 1868.

SENATE.

Bills Introduced.

By Mr. Connell, of Philadelphia—One taking certain items, tavern licenses, collateral inheritance tax, and railroad tonnage taxes out of the sinking fund, and putting them to the ordinary expense account.

By Mr. Ercell, of Allegheny—Supplement for the Pittsburgh and Tuscarawaville Railroad Company, correcting a clerical error.

Mr. Browne, of Lawrence—Extending to Armstrong county the Allegheny law relative to notaries public.

Bills Passed Finally.

The general pension law for soldiers of 1812, being the House bill amended.

Preventing loading or driving horses over sidewalks upon public roads and in incorporated towns and villages.

Giving courts power to create and define wards.

ADVERSE SESSION.—The following bills reported by the commission appointed last session for the purpose, consisting of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, Auditor General and State Treasurer, were special orders:

Act revising, amending and consolidating the laws regulating the licensing of foreign insurance companies, passed finally, amended so as to allow District Attorneys five per cent. on amount of State tax paid until reaching $5,000, and then two per cent., for their services in examining books of foreign agencies.

Act consolidating existing laws regulating State taxes upon offices on process and on commerce, passed finally.

Act revising, amending and consolidating the laws taxing corporations, bankers and brokers, passed finally.

Mr. Dunlap, of Berks, Democrat, introduced a bill memorializing Congress to appropriate five millions of dollars to aid colonization in Africa.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

ADVERSE SESSION.—Mr. Duncan, of Venango, moved the reconsideration of the bill defeated last night, appropriating $200,000 for the relief of citizens of Adams, Franklin, Fulton, Cumberland and Bedford counties. Agreed to.

Mr. Duncan then offered a substitute allowing the Governor to appoint three commissioners to award damages, to be paid only if the general government furnishes the State with the money. Adopted, and passed finally.

Mr. Wilson, of Allegheny, Chairman of Conference Committee on the Free Railroad Law, reported again, accepting the Senate bill with three modifications: First, companies are allowed to borrow double the amount of capital stock (subscriptions) issued, they are not required to obtain the consent of borough authorities to pass through their streets. Third, the courts are authorized to appoint three jurors to fix the terms in case any railway companies disagree about connections. The subscription per mile required is still $10,000.

Mr. Wilson said he was obliged to sign the report because, to the Conference Committee, no minority report was admissible. He dissented from the bill, and considered it unjust, but it was all we could get, and he advised the House to accept it as better than none. It was certainly more liberal than the Senate substitute.

Mr. Smith, of Allegheny, moved to postpone. Disagreed to.

Mr. Mann, of Armstrong, Jenks, Delo and Strong, spoke against it.

Mr. Ford, of Allegheny, said he should very reluctantly vote for the bill. It was no gain, since five millions less, but one point had been gained, viz. The right of way, and future legislation must remedy the defects. The report was adopted by a vote of 44 to 6.

ASHLAND, OHIO.

Burglary—$1,000 Worth of Goods Stolen.

Special Dispatch to Commercial.

ASHLAND, O., March 18, 1868.

The store of Brubaker, Winbigler & Co., was broken into last night, and one thousand dollars worth of silks stolen. A reward of two hundred dollars is offered for the recovery of the goods.

LIMA, OHIO.

Fatal Accident—A Brakeman Killed.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LIMA, O., March 18, 1868.

D. Parrish, a freight brakeman on the Dayton and Michigan Railroad, was fatally injured yesterday at Tontogany, while coupling the engine to the train. He was brought here, where he died at a late hour last night. He leaves a wife and one child.

MASSILLON, O.

A Gambler Falls and Breaks His Neck.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MASSILLON, O., March 18, 1868.

About eleven o'clock last night a professional gambler, known only as "Slippery Jack," fell from a second-story window of a boarding house and broke his neck. He was picked up soon after, and lived but a few minutes. It is supposed he was intoxicated.

CANADA.

The McDonald Abduction Case—Extradition.

OTTAWA, March 18.—In Parliament last night Mackenzie moved an address for the correspondence regarding the abduction of Allen McDonald by United States officials. He hoped the Minister of Justice was now in a position to state whether the report in the newspapers had admitted the illegality of the proceedings of their officials. The Attorney General, in consequence of the release of the prisoner, Sir John H. McDonald said the papers would be brought down. He was bound to say the answer given by the British Minister to Secretary Seward, was when he had been called upon for papers in this case he had been sent by him to the Government of the Dominion. He had been greatly surprised to learn that the person illegally abducted had been allowed to be retained in the United States without being sent back to Canada. It was all we could get, and he advised the House to accept it as better than none. It was certainly more liberal than the Senate substitute.

Mr. Smith, of Allegheny, moved to postpone. Disagreed to.

Mr. Mann, of Armstrong, Jenks, Delo and Strong, spoke against it.

Mr. Ford, of Allegheny, said he should very reluctantly vote for the bill. It was no gain, since five millions less, but one point had been gained, viz. The right of way, and future legislation must remedy the defects. The report was adopted by a vote of 44 to 6.

PRESBYTERIAN UNION.

Meeting of the Committees in Philadelphia.

The Committees of the Old and New School Presbyterians were in session in Philadelphia last week, and adjourned after adopting a basis of Union by a unanimous vote. The doctrinal basis includes the platform of the Pan-Presbyterian Convention, which met in this city in November last, so fully reported in our columns. On other questions the joint committee have amended the report, which they made a year ago, so that it will be acceptable to both churches, with few exceptions. The basis will be reported to the two Assemblies, to meet—respectively in Harrisburg, Pa., and Albany, N. Y.—in May next. The Committee will send it down to the Presbteries for approval, and if three-fourths of them approve it, it becomes in effect. The decision of the Presbyteries will be known as soon as they act, but the official proclamation of the result will be made by the Assemblies of 1869, to which the reports are to be made. The joint committee consists of thirty members, of whom twenty-seven were present—thirteen from the Old School and fourteen from the New. Before they adjourned they had finished their work, Rev. Dr. Patter, of Chicago, had leave of absence, leaving thirteen present of each branch of the church.

Rochester, Pa., Borough Election.

An election for borough officers was held at Rochester, Beaver county, with the following result:

Chief Burgess—A. Shallenberger.
Assistant Burgess—Geo. C. Cunningham.
Justice of the Peace—O. H. Cox.
Constable—F. M. Anderson.
Judge of Election—Capt. S. Pendleton.
Inspectors of Election—David E. Blair, H. T. McClean.
Assessor—Jos. McTown.
School Directors—A. T. Shallenger, Dr. D. S. Maguire.
Councils—Jno. Sharp, David Cohen, A. S. Dilworth, Monroe Miller, T. J. Chandler, T. J. Power, Jno. Morton, S. B. Cross, J. H. Cable.

Seymour's speech reads as if he were addressing Fenians, in the language of St. Paul. He would that you were both almost and altogether such as I am, except these bonds."

STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION.

The Magnolia Blown Up.

BURNING OF THE WRECK.

STATEMENT OF THE SECOND CLERK.

Partial List of the Killed.

Names of Passengers and Crew Injured.

Aid Rendered by the Panther.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CINCINNATI, March 18, 1868.

A shocking accident occurred this afternoon. The steamer Magnolia, which left here at two o'clock this afternoon, exploded at California, seven miles above Cincinnati, and burned entirely. Many persons were killed, wounded and missing. The Panther brought a large number of wounded to the city, many of whom will probably not recover. Very few were saved. Captain Miller and the first mate are missing. Will send further particulars as soon as ascertained. M.

SECOND DISPATCH.

The Second Clerk's report says the Magnolia, plying as a regular packet between Cincinnati and Maysville, Ky., left to-day at noon as usual with one hundred passengers, all cabin. Her crew numbered forty, exclusive of the officers, which were Captain James Prather, Moses Alexander Elliott and Wheeler Prather, clerks; Andrew Conner, pilot, and James Stevens, second engineer.

After she had proceeded a quarter of a mile above California, O., some of the passengers were just sitting down to dinner, when the boilers exploded, carrying away everything about decks, and the boat took fire. The passengers were blown overboard, and others jumped over and were foundering in the water, when a number of boats put off from California, Ohio, to their rescue. The tow-boat Panther, also near by, landed alongside and took off twenty-five of the passengers and crew, and brought them to Cincinnati. Some of those were seriously injured. A number reached the shore from the wreck, and several were seen drowning by the second clerk, before assistance could reach them; we learn that several were burned to death.

As far as Mr. Prather could learn, and from what he saw, we report Captain Jas. Prather, commander of the boat, lost; Alexander Elliott and Wheeler Prather, clerks, safe; Jerome Stevens, first engineer, safe; James Stevens, second engineer, lost; Andrew Conner, pilot, safe; Lewis Miller, first mate, safe; Perry Miller, second mate, lost; three deck hands are lost, names not known; B. Gardner, part owner, saved; M. Lee, passenger, saved; Mrs. Baker, from Ripley, passenger, saved; Wm. Burton, bar keeper, saved; Wm. Evans, second bar keeper, lost, and Wm. Evans, boatman, lost; Mary Cogin, chambermaid, lost; John Reese, of Felicity, drowned; Henry Clarke, messenger, saved, but badly injured.

The tow-boat Panther brought the greater part of the sufferers to this city. When we visited the cabin of the boat it was a terrible sight to look upon, the badly bruised and scalded men suffering untold agonies.

The following is a list of the wounded brought down by the Panther: Wm. Burton, barkeeper, scalded slightly; Mr. Low, M. P. Marshall, Augusta, Ky., and Harvey Mayo, slightly burned; H. Abbott, Felicity, O., badly scalded; Thomas Curson, Dover, Ky., badly burned by a stove falling on him; A. T. Cox, of the Flemingsburg *Democrat*, slightly bruised, but will be all right in a day or two; C. D. Armstrong and G. B. Huston, of Flemingsburg, Ky., were saved but injured; James McMahon, of Ripley, hurt. A colored man named Mirochett both thighs broken; a dock hand, name unknown, skull fractured and ribs crushed—not expected to live; Frank Brenil, of No. 16 Sycamore street, scalded.

The following passengers were left at California: Mrs. Ellen Eckleman, N. D. Richmond, and Colonel C. Marshall, of Kentucky, all uninjured; Mrs. Wild and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Martin, and Mrs. A. N. Fulton, slightly injured; W. D. Ross, of Higginsport, slightly.

The steward of the boat, Mr. Jackson, was blown some distance from the wreck, but was picked up uninjured. James McFarland, of Terre Haute, Indiana, was severely bruised.

Everything was done to alleviate the pains of the sufferers, and foremost among the Good Samaritans we observed Doctor Aldo, formerly of the Gift Engine Company, and Mr. George Finacle, of the Panther.

During the excitement of the moment it is impossible to tell how many lives were lost. M.

To Western Associated Press.

CINCINNATI, March 18.—The steamer Magnolia, the Cincinnati and Maysville regular packet, which left here at noon to-day with about one hundred cabin passengers, and a large amount of freight, exploded her boilers twelve miles above the city at half past one o'clock this afternoon. The greater portion of the cabin was carried away, and the boat afterwards took fire. About thirty persons were killed, several being burned to death.

LATER.

CINCINNATI, March 18—11 P. M.—The Magnolia had one hundred and twenty passengers and forty crew. Fifty-seven persons are known to have been saved. The following were brought to this city by the steamer Panther: Alexander Elliott, N. D. Eldenhour, Col. Chas Marshall, Mrs. Wiles and daughter, Rufus Martin and lady, Mrs. Albert N. Fulton, Wm. D. Ross, slightly injured; J. Cox, editor of the Flemingsburg *Democrat*, C. D. Armstrong, of the same place; G. H. Hasson, Berlin, Ky., slightly; T. F. Jones, G. W. Kerr, Bridgeton, Ind., badly; Mr. Levi, Mrs. Baker, of Ripley, O., Mr. Prather, brother of the Captain, Mr. Evans Jackson, the steward, saved but badly injured; J Stevens, first engineer, and B. Gardner, badly injured; Henry Clark, messenger of Adams Express Company, one leg broken below the knee; Lew Mills, first mate, and the porter of the boat, G. L. Gilles, unhurt; William Burton, barkeeper, slightly injured; Thos. Curran, Dover, Ky., slightly injured; J. M. Gillmand, of Ripley, two ribs broken; James Miller, badly scalded; J. B. Hawes, Minerva, Ky., shoulder broken and otherwise injured; Charles Lewis, of Iowa, frightful hole in the skull; J. P. Lawill, Aberdeen, scalded badly; George Wilder, of Higginsport, badly scalded.

The boat took fire immediately after her boilers exploded, and after the remaining upper works had been consumed by the flames, she foundered, destroying everything but the hull, which soon sank. Many of the passengers jumped overboard and were drowned, while others were burned to death. The Captain of the boat is among the lost. The boat was valued at $20,000; insured for $20,000.

XLth CONGRESS.

THE TAX ON MANUFACTURES.

Bill Adopted in Senate Committee.

Republican Governments for States.

Thad. Stevens Favors Universal Suffrage

Bill to Admit Alabama to Representation.

To Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 18, 1868.

SENATE.

The CHAIR presented a communication from the Attorney General, calling attention to the expediency of reducing his clerical force. Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Also, a communication from the Secretary of War, stating that the military reservation at Fort Ridgeway may be relinquished without detriment to the service. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. SUMNER presented a petition from Cleveland (Ohio) Manufacturers' Convention, praying for a restoration of internal tax. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. EDMUNDS called up the bill to regulate the presentation of bills to the President and the return of the same.

Mr. BAYARD spoke in opposition to the bill. It was then laid aside.

The CHAIR submitted a communication from the General of the army, enclosing a copy of the telegram received from General Meade, announcing the fact that Governor Orr had surrendered the State government which is republican in form; and that Governor Wells had been duly installed on the 4th of February, 1868, a majority of the legal voters of said State voting at said election voted for the adoption of the Constitution submitted, &c.

Be it enacted, That said State of Alabama shall be entitled and admitted to representation in the Congress of the United States, and to all rights and privileges as a State, under provisions of the Constitution of the United States, when the Legislature of said State, the members of which were elected at the election mentioned in the preamble to this bill, shall have duly ratified the amendment to the Constitution of the United States proposed by the 39th Congress, and known as Article 14.

SEC. 2. That it shall be the duty of the commanding General of the Military District in which Alabama is included to notify the members of the Legislature of said State, elected as aforesaid, in February, 1868, to assemble at the capitol of said State, within thirty days after the passage of this act.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, from the Committee of Conference on the Consular Appropriation bill, reported that the committee recede from all its disagreements except the one as to consular fees, etc., the provision in that matter to be modified so that all moneys received for fees at any vice consulate or commercial agency beyond $1,000 in any one year, and all moneys received by any consul or consul general from consular agencies or vice consulates in excess of $1,000 in the aggregate from all such agencies or vice consulates, shall be accounted for and paid into the Treasury of the United States, and no greater sum than $500 shall be allowed for the expenses of any vice consulate or consular agency for any one year. Report agreed to.

Mr. FAINE, from the Conference Committee on the bill to facilitate the payment of soldiers' bounties, made a report. Agreed to.

Mr. SULLIAN, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported back the bill granting swamp and overflowed lands. Ordered printed and recommitted.

Mr. LOGAN offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information and recommendations relative to sales of bonds and gold since 1862. Adopted.

Mr. ELIOT offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of War for a revised estimate for river and harbor improvements. Adopted.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. BROOMALL, of Pennsylvania, moved to reconsider the vote referring to the Judiciary Committee a bill introduced by him July 3, 1867, to guarantee to the several States of the Union a republican form of government. The bill is as follows:

WHEREAS, The form of government of several States of the Union is not republican in the sense of that of the Constitution and laws of such States and race, and are united in certain families to the exclusion of the rights of the rest of the people of the United States; and whereas, it is the constitutional duty of the United States to guarantee to every State in the Union a republican form of government; therefore,

Be it enacted, That until States of the Union shall have been admitted to representation in the Congress of the United States, all persons duly qualified electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature, and all persons duly qualified electors of any State officer, under provisions of such State constitution and laws, shall be entitled to vote for all officers and on all questions submitted to the people in any State, under provisions of such State constitution and laws, without regard to any distinction in political and civil rights arising from any previous condition of slavery or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted under laws equally applicable to all the inhabitants of such State; and no person shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor or felony for voting at any election authorized by this act, who shall not be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding $500, or to imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Mr. BROOMALL spoke in support of the bill, and a political discussion sprang up between Messrs. WOODWARD, KELLEY, BROOMALL and others, as to whether the Constitution has a republican form of government, her constitution containing the words "white freemen," thereby prohibiting negro enfranchisement.

Messrs. KNOX and WOODWARD addressed the House in favor of the bill. Mr. DARLINGTON spoke against the bill.

Mr. SCHENCK in his remarks assailed the position of the Democracy on negro suffrage.

Mr. MYERS, of Pennsylvania, made an argument in favor of universal and impartial suffrage as the only foundation on which the Government can stand. He said, you must build all your science of government on that, and when you attempt to depart from it you forget your manhood, you degrade your country and you deserve the execration of the human race. There is no other way but by universal suffrage in which you and I and every man can protect ourselves against the injustice, the inhumanity and the wrongs which would otherwise be inflicted on us. We have now to a point in this nation when we can adopt that great and glorious principle. No man dares to say we shall not adopt it. Henceforth let us have universal suffrage, operating in the face of every man who is to be governed by the votes cast, is one of those doctrines planted deeper than the granite in which our fathers laid the foundation of their immortal work—the work of universal liberty, which will last just as long as that immortal doctrine shall last and no longer.

Mr. STEVENS, having announced his proposition, asked the Clerk of the House to read a prepared speech in advocacy of them which was done.

Mr. STEVENS'S own remarks were delivered with a clearness and strength of voice not before manifested this session. He closed by offering the following as a substitute for the bill:

Be it enacted, &c., That every male citizen of the United States, of the age of twenty-one years, who was born or naturalized in the United States, or who has resided therein five years next preceding the last election, and who is not disfranchised, shall be entitled to vote upon all national questions that may arise in any State of the Union where he shall have resided thirty days next preceding such election, any law, usage or custom to the contrary notwithstanding; but no person shall be made between such citizens on any account of race, color or previous condition, except as a punishment for crime not below the grade of felony at common law.

Mr. BEAMAN addressed the House in support of the bill. While he was speaking, Mr. BROOMALL intimated that his intention was to withdraw his motion to reconsider, and let the bill go to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. KELLEY objected, and moved the bill, which he regarded as unconstitutional.

Mr. KELLEY advocated and Mr. KERR opposed the bill.

Mr. BROOMALL withdrew his motion, and the bill and amendments remain with the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, from the Committee on Reconstruction, reported a bill to admit the State of Alabama to representation in Congress, which was read. He would ask to have it considered and passed to-morrow.

The bill is as follows:

WHEREAS, The people of Alabama, in pursuance of the act of March 2, 1867, entitled "An act for the more efficient government of the rebel States," passed March 2, 1867, and the acts supplementary thereto, have framed and adopted a State government which is republican in form; and whereas, the Legislature elected under said act on the 4th of February, 1868, a majority of the legal voters of said State voting at said election voted for the adoption of the Constitution submitted, &c.

Be it enacted, That said State of Alabama shall be entitled and admitted to representation in the Congress of the United States, and to all rights and privileges as a State, under provisions of the Constitution of the United States, when the Legislature of said State, the members of which were elected at the election mentioned in the preamble to this bill, shall have duly ratified the amendment to the Constitution of the United States proposed by the 39th Congress, and known as Article 14.

SEC. 2. That it shall be the duty of the commanding General of the Military District in which Alabama is included to notify the members of the Legislature of said State, elected as aforesaid, in February, 1868, to assemble at the capitol of said State, within thirty days after the passage of this act.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, from the Committee of Conference on the Consular Appropriation bill, reported that the committee recede from all its disagreements except the one as to consular fees, etc., the provision in that matter to be modified so that all moneys received for fees at any vice consulate or commercial agency beyond $1,000 in any one year, and all moneys received by any consul or consul general from consular agencies or vice consulates in excess of $1,000 in the aggregate from all such agencies or vice consulates, shall be accounted for and paid into the Treasury of the United States, and no greater sum than $500 shall be allowed for the expenses of any vice consulate or consular agency for any one year. Report agreed to.

Mr. PAINE, from the Conference Committee on the bill to facilitate the payment of soldiers' bounties, made a report. Agreed to.

Mr. SULLIAN, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported back the bill granting swamp and overflowed lands. Ordered printed and recommitted.

Mr. LOGAN offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information and recommendations relative to sales of bonds and gold since 1862. Adopted.

Mr. ELIOT offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of War for a revised estimate for river and harbor improvements. Adopted.

Adjourned.

SECOND EDITION.

THE CAPITAL.

Reduction of Tax on Manufactures.

Decisive Vote Against Reducing Tariff.

The Question of Paying for Alaska.

THE COUNTERFEIT BOND MATTER.

Consular and Diplomatic Appropriations

Retrenchment in Navy Department.

Object of General Hancock's Visit.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 18, 1868.

The Tax Bill.

In the Senate to-day nothing of consequence occurred during the morning hour. At its close the bill concerning the tax on manufactures came up, and was debated until adjournment. Mr. Fessenden's amendment to allow drawbacks to ship-builders was defeated by 18 to 25. Mr. Grimes then got in an amendment reducing the tariff on all articles ten per cent., upon which he spoke at length. It was finally defeated by 12 to 32. Those in the affirmative were Davis, Grimes, Henderson, Hendricks, Johnson, McCreery, Norton, Patterson, Tennessee; Pomeroy, Saulsbury, Trumbull, and Vickers. The understanding at adjournment was that a vote should be taken to-morrow.

Republican Form of Government.

The House to-day consumed most of the session in consideration of a bill concerning republican form of government, which is one of a class taken out of committee at irregular intervals to enable members to get off their buncombe speeches, after which they are regularly recommitted again, as was the case to-day. Mr. Stevens, however, made a speech on this occasion, which, up to the point where he was obliged to have the Clerk read for him, attracted very general and close attention from both sides of the House.

Payment for Alaska.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs has been vigorously discussing the question of paying for Alaska for some time. The matter was brought to an issue this morning. Gen. Banks presented a report in favor of payment, and Gen. C. C. Washburne one against payment. An animated debate then followed, making it plain that Gen. Banks's report could not be carried through Committee at present, and with his consent, therefore, the whole subject was postponed. The probabilities are that it will not be brought up again for some weeks. If the necessary appropriation bill were offered to the House now, it is more than doubtful if it would be passed; but the friends of the measure are hopeful that it can be adopted by a small majority at a later period in the session.

Counterfeit Bonds.

The Joint Committee on Retrenchment will soon begin an investigation relative to the counterfeit bond matter that created such an excitement last fall. It will be remembered that some eighty thousand dollars of government seven thirties were paid at the Sub-Treasury in New York, and afterwards found at the department here to be counterfeit. The plates from which they were printed were subsequently recovered from a man named Spencer, arrested in New Jersey, though for some cause, not yet fully explained to the public, Spencer himself was, after being held three or four days, released by the treasury detectives. The Committee will make a thorough examination into the matter.

Appropriation Bill.

The consular and diplomatic appropriation bill, as it came from the Conference Committee to-day, and was agreed to by both branches of Congress, gives the State Department for the next year but sixty thousand dollars for contingent expenses of missions and foreign intercourse, while the amount given last year was just double this, and the expenses under this head for the year ending July, 1867, was near ninety thousand. The usual appropriation is made for the Portuguese mission, but the provision of last year that no money shall be paid from any fund whatever to the present minister stands unrepealed, and Mr. Harvey therefore can get nothing for either past or future services. His friends made a strong effort to do something for him, but a decided majority of both Houses still oppose him strenuously.

Retrenchment.

The retrenchment policy of Congress is already materially reducing the expenses of the Navy Department. Thus, on Monday last, about one hundred and fifty men were discharged from the Navy yard here, and two hundred and fifty from the Norfolk yard. The Washington yard now has only three hundred men employed, which is about as many as it had before the war, and the Norfolk yard force is reduced to two hundred.

Candidate for the Senate.

Gen. Brown, of the Freedmen's Bureau in Richmond, Va., is a candidate for the United States Senate.

The Banner District.

Returns to the Internal Revenue Department show Montana to be the banner district in the collection of internal duties. Collector P. P. Langford accounts to the Treasury for more than ninety-nine per cent. of his assessments.

The Grant Republicans

Are becoming greatly dissatisfied with the operations of certain officers and employees of the Freedmen's Bureau here, who show a determination to force social equality upon the Republican party, and are making the question a direct issue in all their benevolent and religious operations in this District.

Sheridan.

Notice has been received at headquarters that General Sheridan has resumed command of the Department of Missouri, with headquarters at Fort Leavenworth.

Secretary Seward

Is expected to return from the North to-morrow.

General Hancock.

Has telegraphed that he will be here Friday. The opinion in military circles is that Hancock's visit has reference to the revival of the project to establish the Department of the Atlantic.

WASHINGTON, March 18, 1868.

NEW MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The military district of Alaska has been made a separate military department, and Brevet Major General Jeff. C. Davis assigned to its command in accordance with his brevet rank.

NOMINATIONS.

The President has nominated A. Hogan for Collector of Internal Revenue for Idaho, and James R. Hubble, United States Attorney for Montana.

COTTON CASES.

In the Supreme Court of the United States to-day, the celebrated cotton cases from Springfield, Ill., were under discussion.

CONSULTATION.

The President's counsel had a long consultation with him to-day.

THE IMPEACHMENT MANAGERS

Were to-day engaged in the examination of witnesses. Having heard that a claim agent had received $300 on a requisition from Adjutant General Thomas as Secretary of War, they summoned the agent before them. His testimony showed that such was not the fact. It appeared, however, that the claim for that amount was rejected by Secretary Stanton, but allowed by General Grant when the latter was acting Secretary, and not until now was the money ready to be paid.

COLLECTION OF WHISKY TAX.

The Ways and Means Committee has completed a bill providing for the collection of the tax on whisky. It is very stringent, and enacts heavy penalties against all who perpetrate frauds.

NEW JERSEY.

The Republican State Convention.

TRENTON, March 18.—The Republican State Convention met to-day. Hon. D. S. Gregory was President. A full list of delegates to the Chicago Convention were appointed, including as large Hon. G. Cattell, John J. Blair, and George T. Cobb, with Amos Clark, John J. Tuck, Z. R. Pangborn and James T. Rusling, alternates.

Resolutions were adopted commending the reconstruction policy of Congress, condemning the course of the Legislature repudiating the consent of New Jersey to the 14th amendment to the Constitution, indorsing the impeachment, favoring Grant for President, and asking that the candidate for Vice President be a man of unblemished character and incorruptible integrity. Adjourned.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Candidate for Parliament.

DUBLIN, Evening, March 18.—W. Johnson, the Orange Secretary who was imprisoned in County Down for taking the lead in an illegal procession, has been made a candidate for Parliament from the city of Belfast.

London Money Market.

LONDON, Evening, March 18.—Consols closed at 93¾@93⅞; 1-20s, 72¼; Illinois Central 89¾; Erie 44¾.

U. S. Bonds at Frankfort.

FRANKFORT, Evening, March 18.—United States bonds closed firm at 79¾.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Evening, March 18.—Cotton rather more active towards the close; middling uplands on spot 10⅝@10¾d; to arrive 10¾d; Orleans 10¾@10¾d; sales 18,000 bales.

Breadstuffs, provisions and produce unchanged.

Antwerp Petroleum Market.

ANTWERP, Evening, March 18.—Petroleum closed firmer; standard white 44 francs 25 centimes.

RECONSTRUCTION.

Virginia Convention.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

RICHMOND, March 18, 1868.

The Convention further considered the ordinance for the government of cities and towns, and determined that clerks, Commonwealth attorneys, treasurers, and sergeants of the same be elected by the people for three years. It was ordered that a tax of three cents on the hundred dollars' worth of real or personal property be levied to pay the expenses of the Convention. Pending the proposition of Mr. Thomas, Republican, to leave the further details of government of towns and cities to the General Assembly, the Convention adjourned.

The Conservatives have in a measure ceased participating in the debate in the Convention, and leave it to the Republicans. The Conservative nominations for State officers to be voted upon when the Constitution is submitted to the people will be made by a convention of a limited number of delegates, and not by the State Committee, as heretofore. The Republicans are averse to nominating a ticket, for fear it will endanger the ratification of the Constitution.

Mississippi Convention.

JACKSON, March 18.—Nothing important was done in the Convention to-day.

MICHIGAN.

Republican State Convention—Delegates to National Convention—Resolutions.

DETROIT, March 18.—The Republican State Convention to nominate delegates to the National Convention met

☞ THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL IS the LARGEST and BEST PAPER in Pennsylvania. Price, per annum, in Clubs of twenty copies only ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS; single copies, TWO DOLLARS. As a PAPER FOR THE FAMILY it is UNEQUALLED. No paper gives such AMPLE MARKET REPORTS. Rooms-lance ALL THE NEWS OF THE WEEK, carefully prepared. NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE. Address THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Daily Commercial

THURSDAY, MARCH 19, 1868.

The Commercial is the largest daily paper in the State, and gives daily one-fourth more reading than any other paper in Pittsburgh. It is the only Pittsburgh paper that uses the telegraph liberally, gives full market reports, and all the news of the day.

As proof of the estimate placed on the market reports of the Commercial, we will state that they are regularly copied by the New York Mercantile, Shipping List, Iron Age, and other papers of this character in that and other cities, and that leading English commercial papers and circulars regularly reprint them with credit. There is within five hundred miles, hardly an Iron Factory, Oil Refinery, or leading manufactory of any kind that is not a subscriber to the Commercial, principally because its reports are the only full and reliable given of the Pittsburgh markets.

Gov. GRAHAM has appointed BENJAMIN S. BUNTER, Esq., of Williamsport, to be President Judge of the new Judicial District, composed of Lycoming county.

On our third page will be found the annual report of the President and Directors, to the Stockholders, of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company. The financial affairs of the corporation are exhibited in a full and favorable light. Reference is made in the report to the importance of an early completion of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad line to Baltimore. The report will attract the attention of all who are interested in this great Western line, and its numerous connections.

The latest feature of excellence in the journalistic world is the New York Sun. Although the Sun has been many years in existence, yet since it passed under the management of Mr. DANA, it has become altogether changed, and risen rapidly and discreetly to the very first position of journals of its class,—by which we mean that it is a carefully written, thoroughly intelligent paper, containing all the news for less than half the cost of its larger contemporaries. The Sun has individuality and tone which cultivation and experience only can supply. It is Independent Republican in politics; but its dissertations on the leading topics of the day may be read with pleasure and profit by all who wish to get a clear statement of fact and dispassionate discussion, always put into clear cut sentences framed out of the best of English.

THE CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.

There seems to be a fair prospect of this company realizing their long deferred expectations. Since the favorable action of the Councils of Baltimore, we understand the Baltimore and Ohio Company have taken of the Connellsville bonds one million of dollars; and as to the individual subscriptions, we are assured that in Baltimore they are very liberal, and that equally liberal offers have been made along the line of the road. There seems to be no doubt that the condition of the two millions attached to the action of Baltimore city will be early complied with, when work will be resumed and vigorously prosecuted to completion.

THE SPRING ELECTIONS

We trust our Republican friends will pay full attention to the seemingly insignificant which their importance demands. It should be the aim, at all times, to fill the local offices with good and efficient men. Special attention should be given to the election of suitable persons for School Directors, Assessors, Supervisors, Magistrates, etc. Where the officers are filled with competent men, the party vote in the more easily maintained or increased. But it is of great importance that the Election Boards are properly constituted, as the Judges and Inspectors to be chosen at this time will be called upon to receive the Presidential vote next fall. Our political opponents are awake to the importance of this matter, and, whenever there is the slightest probability of their succeeding, they will make a vigorous effort to secure the control of the Election Boards. Let our country friends, therefore, be active and vigilant. The elections take place in March (Friday), the 20th inst.

REMOVING TAXES

The Senate is likely to pass at an early day, though somewhat amended, the House bill removing the internal tax from manufactured articles. Some of the amendments though important in their special application, do not interfere with the object of the bill, while the one offered by Mr. VAN WINKLE, of West Virginia, and adopted by a vote of 22 to 20, reducing the tax on the products of petroleum one-half, is of great importance to that interest. The removal of the entire tax from petroleum would have been perfectly consistent with the principle in which the bill is grounded, As a law this bill will accomplish important results. Practically, as regards all articles having foreign competition, it will operate as just so much added to the tariff duties. As a measure of general utility it will have an immediate effect on nearly every branch of manufactures in the land. The country wants nothing so much as to have its labor employed. But this will never be so long as we purchase of others what we can make ourselves. When others supply our markets, how can we expect our own labor will be employed? The bill in question will do much to revive business and give employment to the surplus capital accumulating at the great financial centers, and we trust that it will not be many days when we can record its passage by the Senate.

THE FREE RAILROAD LAW.

Our intelligence from Harrisburg is that the Free Railroad bill is likely to come to naught. As we understand it, by the bill as it now hangs between the two branches, companies are required to subscribe ten thousand dollars a mile and pay in ten per cent., which cannot be seriously objected to. But what is objected to is, that in issuing their bonds they are restricted to "double" the amount paid in, which amounts to a fatal restriction. To this Senator COLEMAN, as member of the Committee of Conference, has agreed, and we understand that he as a Railroad man, says the bill in this shape is a genuine and liberal Free Railroad law. If we have stated the provisions correctly—and we think we have made no material mistake—will he say that he believes it probable that a road would ever be built under it, without special legislation?

What we would be glad to see, is a bill that will conform to what in experience has been found to be fair, liberal and safe. But this is what the power that controls will not agree to. It matters little whether the subscriptions are five or ten thousand dollars per mile, but companies should be permitted to borrow to complete their work when capitalists will lend. Unless the world changes a great deal, no more money will ever be obtained than there is good security for. We think the law should permit companies to borrow not to exceed double the subscriptions. Whether the real friends of a Free Law will devote it best to insist on what the people have been promised, or take the best they can get, and trust to luck in the future, is for themselves to decide. A law that will enable companies to make a start although they could go not a step further, would be something. But don't let it be called the Free Railroad Law, for which we are contending and which the people would have a right to expect, but for the fact that they don't yet own the Legislature on the question.

ANDREW JOHNSON IN HISTORY.

Some minds are so constituted, that to be impressive to them events must be old. They somewhat resemble those sentimentalists who can see no charm in a graceful building until the lapse of time has covered it with the marks of age; or who can feel no interest in a volume until mould has stained it, or worms have set upon it the seal of their marked attention. These people are slow to learn, that they are living history, and that some of the men and events described in their morning newspaper, may be invested with as deep, or even tragic an interest, as any recorded in the pages of TACITUS, or of GIBBON. The mere names of Rome, Roman Senator—consul and proconsul—are suggestive of majesty and grandeur. Many elements go to form this power of lofty suggestion. Long duration, wide-reaching influence and vast achievements, at once magnified and dimmed by the shades of time, combine to clothe these words for us, with the mysterious and imposing impression with which we hear and utter them. It is no arrogance to say, nor is there delusion in believing that in the distant future the readers of history and poetry in remote lands, in densely peopled, perhaps republican Australia, and in Christianized China and Japan, may think and talk about the great Republic of the United States, with feelings much like those with which we think and talk about ancient Rome. Whether we perish like Rome, or continue to live and attain the full measure of our anticipated national greatness, in either case the men now most prominent in our affairs, and the events now taking place, must be studied and meditated upon with absorbing interest by the generations of all coming centuries. How then will ANDREW JOHNSON be regarded? However contemptuously we may think of his moral qualities, or of his abilities, he must live forever in our annals. By whatever means, as the result of whatever freak of fortune, he is President of the United States in a time and amidst circumstances of such a character that he inevitably becomes a historical personage in the true sense of the word. His mere inertia, the simple refusal to co-operate in the vast governmental work to be done, would have impressed itself upon our national career. But he has been directly and positively obstructive, and the necessity, real or apparent, of removing him, has initiated proceedings, the influence of which goes forth through all the land, through all the civilized world, and will be traceable in our national life, to the most remote times.

Should his impeachment result in his removal from office, as we trust it will, we may be sure that in all the future his career will be referred to, as a striking illustration of the vicissitudes of earthly fortune. A great Roman poet, in verses which will live forever, described a number of those historical transitions known to him, for the warning of his countrymen; and a great English poet, taking his Roman predecessor for a model, and to the ancient adding some modern instances of the dazzling elevation and tragic fall of celebrated men, entitled his poetical homily, "The Vanity of Human Wishes." In that grand descant on the emptiness of earthly hopes and aims, the great moralist declares how

> "When fated hour hangs o'er the sons of pride,
> What can support them or what arm decide?
> What tho' the rage of thousands they contemn,
> And trust the gazette's report to swell their fame?
> Or court the grin applause of mimic throng?"

Born in a very humble social rank, ANDREW JOHNSON rose from office to office, until he became Vice President by the choice of the people. By the most extraordinary chance he then suddenly became President of the United States, having in the course of a few years passed from obscurity and poverty to the pinnacle of human dignity and greatness. On attaining this proud exaltation, Mr. JOHNSON did not exercise the reserve which has been usual in our highly favored by fortune, and which would certainly have been very becoming in him. On the contrary he made no secret of the exultation of his joy in the attainment of his high place. In his sudden descent a Roman would have recognized the interposition of NEMESIS, and in the complacency with which he used to boast of having risen by his own merits and exertions, would have seen evidence of the self glorification which was supposed to provoke the vengeance of the Gods.

In the duties of private life, however, it will still be in the power of Mr. JOHNSON to act in a manner which will be likely to command some philosophic admiration in posterity. His place in history will inevitably impart some interest to his biography, and his subsequent fortunes will easily be known, at least to the eminent students of the details, complex, the kaleidoscopic, history. He has almost now, and even while his worldly pilgrimage were to close under a much heavier cloud of reproach than at present rests upon it, no doubt historical investigation in the far away future, would still acquire applause by proving how he had been misjudged by his contemporaries, and what injustice had followed his fame. A writer of this class may be able to report how meekly, and yet how proudly the dispossessed President had borne himself in his retirement; how, animated and sustained by the consciousness of good intentions, he had stood up manfully for the Constitution and the laws; how to the friends who visited him in his enforced seclusion he was wont to quote, "More true joy MARCELLUS exiled feels, than CÆSAR with a Senate at his heels."

Let us hope, too, that this writer may be enabled to inform his readers further, that Mr. JOHNSON's declining years were greatly soothed by the confidence with which, in his thoughts, he appealed to men unborn for the vindication of his name; and that among his nocturnal experiences was a dream like that of MARCUS AURELIUS, in which CATO and GENERAL LEE know appeared to comfort him with applause for the past, and with good hope for his reputation in the future.

A Good Proposition.

Mr. BRUMWELL, of this State, has introduced a joint resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Expenditures, providing that every Senator and member of the House shall be charged ten per cent. of the cost of reporting and publishing in the *Globe* all remarks and speeches made during the sessions of the Senate or House and in the Committee of the Whole; provided, that the same shall not apply to one hour of the time occupied by the Senator or member who reports a bill or other matter for action.

The Art Journal.

The Art Journal for March, 1868, has been received. We have already more than once briefly referred to the claims of this excellent magazine upon the patronage of the public. In the present number are represented, in an effective manner, many of the articles distinguished at the Paris National Exposition. As we have before told our readers, the publishers intend to continue these productions until they shall have given their subscribers a complete pictorial catalogue of the most interesting objects seen at the Exposition. This number, like its predecessors, also contains much useful reading matter.

New York: Virtue & Yorston.

Pittsburgh, J. H. Williams, No. 74 Grant street.

At the Massachusetts Republican State Convention last week, the Hon. D. N. Gooch made a speech, in the course of which he referred to an incident showing the views of Gen. Grant on important questions. He said that early in April last, in a conversation about the adjournment of Congress, while the President was yet smarting to defeat reconstruction, and in response to the remark made by Mr. Gooch that "perhaps not only then, but at the time of Lee's surrender Congress should have been in session," Gen. Grant said: "If they had been, it is possible that the present conflict between the Executive and Congress might have been avoided." After a moment's reflection, he replied, "On the whole, I think it is better as it is. If it had not been for that conflict it is possible that reconstruction might have been accomplished without securing negro suffrage." I felt, said Mr. Gooch, that he fully recognized the fact that the war had established not only the power of the government to maintain its own existence, but also the equality of the rights and privileges of all men under it.

PERSONAL.

—Mrs. John Morrissey's private coach, harness, and horses, are the last sensation in Troy. The *Times* of that city says: "The harness is gold and silver mounted and cost $1,000; the coach, a clarence C spring, is richly trimmed with gold, silver and silk, and cost $2,000. The horses to match this equipage were a present to Mr. M.,—the one, a fine grey, from Commodore Vanderbilt, and the other, a black, from Henry G. Genet, of New York. The turn out, as a whole, might do for royalty itself. In addition to this, Mr. Morrissey's son has a little stallion at the stable not much larger than a Shetland pony, that is a marvel of beauty, and can, it is said, trot his mile in 2:40." Let everybody hope; for "Mrs. John Morrissey" once was plain Miss Sally Smith, and as little likely to possess such a turn out as any girl in the land. Troy, N. Y., has the honor of being her birthplace.

—The New Haven *Palladium* says: "Many of our readers will doubtless remember the Rev. Mr. Cardozo, a colored clergyman, who was ordained some three or four years since in the North Church, and who officiated as minister to a congregation of his people in New Haven. This gentleman, we learn by telegraph, has been nominated for Secretary of State in North Carolina. He was educated in Glasgow, Scotland, and is a man of much ability and high character.

—Madame Jenny Lind Goldschmidt has been passing the winter at Cannes, in the south of France. It is doubtful whether she returns to England, the climate being unfavorable to her health.

—The latest advices from Hon. D. A. Finney report him at Massena, Sicily, feeling much better than when he left Naples early in February. He started for Egypt on February 9th, but stopped in Sicily, and will remain there for a time.

—There is a story current in London that Lord Lytton one day asked Earl Derby, who had just resigned the premiership on account of the gout, whether he would rather be the premier poor of England, with a rent roll of £300,000 a year, but sixty years of age, or an officer of the guards, aged twenty-two, just upon town, with only a £5 note in his pocket; and Lord Derby is said to have replied that he would exchange with the young officer that moment, if he could.

—William Slade, a colored man, long known as one of the notables of Washington, is dead. He commenced life there as a porter in the Indian Queen (now Metropolitan) Hotel, where he became a great favorite with many of the dignitaries of the country. He was afterwards appointed to a position in the Treasury Department, and finally filled the position of caterer at the White House, which he held up to the time of his death. In this last office he has for years ordered for nearly all the State dinners which have been given at the Executive Mansion.

—The Philadelphia Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church ranks among its fathers twelve clergymen who have been engaged in preaching the gospel for forty years and over. One of them, the Rev. J. P. Durbin, entered the ministry in 1819, and since that time has been laboring for the good of his fellow mortals. Of the twenty-seven men named, nine are actively employed. Few denominations possess so large a number of vigorous workers in the field of religious labor.

—When the Prussian Minister had finished signing the late naturalization treaty with the United States, at Berlin, he put down his pen and said to Mr. Bancroft: "Well, you have gotten me," "I, no," laughingly replied the Minister, "you have only recognized the rights of man." "At any rate," answered the Prussian Minister, "you have got what your predecessors have always been trying to get, but failed to obtain."

—The scandalous case of the Hereditary Great Chamberlain of England and the question respecting the proper allowance to be made to the next of kin to a lunatic, in his fair way of settlement. The Lord Chief Justice, the head of that dignified bench which declines to have anything to do with election bribery, which will not sell its errors with politics, which for six hundred years has never turned from its judicial functions, undertook to select a proper referee for a case of such delicacy and importance. Two gentlemen of honor and distinction declined the office, and finally Mr. Justice Willes, Sir Vernon Harcourt, Q. C., whose writings in the Times on international law and arbitration, over the signature of "Historicus," are familiar to the legal and political worlds of both hemispheres. The patient was a great lunatic. When a nobleman with £30,000 a year lives of his mistress and takes her maid instead, it needs all the learning of the British bar and bench to say whether he is a lunatic or a rake. In the former, and this decision will form a precedent for all future settlements in similar cases.

—The *Catholic Fact*, of St. Louis, hints that King Ludwig II., of Bavaria, did not die a natural death. It says "Prince Leopold, uncle of the successor of Ludwig, and under whose influence the King One will be thrown, is regarded as a member of the anti-national South German ultra-montane clique of Bavaria. King Ludwig was hated by that clique, because he had entrusted his education to the lately deceased Wagner, Prince Hohenlohe, and such other progressive men. A fearful suspicion, therefore, is aroused by the news of the sudden death of the King."

—Wolfe once appeared in the mess-room of one of his officers just in time to hear a young subaltern remark that, on a certain occasion, he "had taken a bottle of wine with Wolfe," He instantly reprimanded the youngster by telling him somewhat sharply, "Do you not think that it would have been more becoming in you to have said General Wolfe, sir?" "Not at all, sir," was the quick witted reply, "who ever heard of General Achilles, or General Julius Cæsar?"

Ex-Governor Seymour.

The *Ohio State Journal* makes the following statement in explanation of Ex-Governor Seymour's refusal to be a candidate for the Presidency:

> "We happen to know that there is no lack of the State Democratic committees of Horatio Seymour, and that he could have the nomination for President if he would consent to it. He has been urged to prepare and transmit to the committee a letter declining the honor, but he has refused to do so. He has said that he would not be a candidate, and that he would not write a letter declining the nomination. He has also said that he would not be a candidate for the Senate, and that he would not be a candidate for Governor. He has also said that he would not be a candidate for any office. He has said that he would not be a candidate for any office, and that he would not write a letter declining the nomination. He has also

The Daily Commercial

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY.

Meeting of Stockholders—Sixth Annual Report—Full Exhibit of the Financial condition of the Company—Resolutions—Election of Directors, &c., &c.

The sixth annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company was held at the office in this city yesterday.

Hon. John Larwell, of Wooster, Ohio, was appointed Chairman, and F. M. Hutchinson, Esq., Secretary.

The Secretary then read the annual report of the President and Board of Directors, as follows:

Report.

To the Stockholders and Bondholders of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company:

Your Board of Directors, in again surrendering the trust confided to them, present their sixth annual report.

FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE COMPANY.

The condition of the Company, at the close of the fiscal year ending December 31, 1867, was as follows:

Capital Stock $21,316,100 00

Funded Debt, Mortgages $8,200,000
" " Bonds 4,000,000
" " Notes 2,000,000
Bridges & P. R. R. Co. 151,000

Miscellaneous Liabilities 101,815 00

Net earnings over and above expenditures, stated in December $1,317,000 00
Balance to credit of income account 221,317 00

Total $28,390,267 16

To represent or pay which, you have the property and the following:

Main line, equipments, &c. $25,271,795 46
Akron, R. and O. 277,475 00
Stock of supplies or materials per contra 350,000 00
Due from sundry Companies 208,116 70
Less due them 71,116 70
..... 137,000 00
Cost of first and second mortgage bonds held by Trustees of the Sinking Fund 695,750 00
Miscellaneous accounts, including amounts due to other Companies 222,401 16
Cash 296,727 54

Total $28,390,267 16

The strength of the Company's financial position can be more readily determined by reference to the following statement:

The income into liabilities are:

For capital stock paid in $21,316,100 00
For funded debt 14,200,000 00
For other interest not known as liabilities 101,815 00

Total liability for $35,617,915 00

To pay which you have the following:

Cash $296,727 54
Amount due by other companies 208,116 70
Miscellaneous assets 222,401 16

Total assets $727,245 40

Leaving a balance of $34,890,669 60

Out of this sum of $34,890,669 60 the cost of the main line, with equipments, &c., is $25,271,795 46, the cost of the Akron branch, with equipments, &c., is $277,475 00, the cost of the Bridges and Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company, with equipments, &c., is $151,000 00, the cost of the Akron and Cleveland Railroad, with equipments, &c., is $1,000,000 00, the cost of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, with equipments, &c., is $1,000,000 00, the cost of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company, with equipments, &c., is $6,000,000 00, making the aggregate cost of the several roads $34,700,270 46.

Although the earnings from transportation of freight and passengers have been greater than in the previous year, the falling off in the receipts from sales of land, and the reduction in the rates of freight, have caused a decrease in the net earnings of the Company. During the past year 50 miles have been added to the road, and 100 miles have been relaid with new iron, which has had the effect of increasing the cost of repairs. The earnings of the Company for the year 1867 are as follows:

From mail service ..... $ 92,777 77
From express matter 85,000 00
From freight 1,507,000 00
From passengers 1,077,000 00
From all other sources 35,000 00

Total $2,796,777 77

These earnings are at the rate of $53,784 per mile of road, and, compared with 1867, show a decrease in the aggregate of $203,222 23.

The expenses of doing the above mentioned business were:

For maintaining transportation ..... $ 1,000,000 00
For motive power 1,000,000 00
For maintenance of cars 400,000 00
For maintenance of way 200,000 00
For general expenses 173,777 77

Total $2,773,777 77

Leaving net profit to the Company ..... $ 23,000 00

Out of this sum of $23,000 00 the interest on the mortgage bonds, and instalments of sinking fund, and the interest on the second mortgage bonds, on the entire road, payable January 1st, 1868, amounting to $1,200,000, will be required to be paid, leaving a balance of $977,000 00. This sum, which may be considered small, is not, however, much less than the profits of the year, when compared with the previous year, when the net earnings of Main Line, 1866 ..... $1,000,000 00
Net earnings of Main Line, 1867 ..... 23,000 00

Decrease $977,000 00

The earnings and expenses of the Main Line were from—

For mail freight ..... $ 92,777 77
From express freight 85,000 00
From foreign freights 1,507,000 00
From mail passengers $1,077,000 00
From express passengers 35,000 00
From other passengers 1,077,000 00

From express matter $35,000 00
From mail service 92,777 77
From freight 1,507,000 00
From passengers 1,077,000 00
From all other sources 35,000 00

Total $2,796,777 77

For motive power $1,000,000 00
For maintenance of cars 400,000 00
For maintenance of way 200,000 00
For general expenses 173,777 77

Total $1,773,777 77

Leaving net profit $1,023,000 00

Out of this sum of $1,023,000 00 the interest on the mortgage bonds, and instalments of sinking fund, and the interest on the second mortgage bonds, on the entire road, payable January 1st, 1868, amounting to $1,200,000, will be required to be paid, leaving a balance of $977,000 00. This sum, which may be considered small, is not, however, much less than the profits of the year, when compared with the previous year, when the net earnings of Main Line, 1866 ..... $1,000,000 00
Net earnings of Main Line, 1867 ..... 23,000 00

Decrease $977,000 00

THE LAWRENCE RAILROAD.

Since the sale of the last annual report the Lawrence Railroad, extending from Mahoningtown, about nine miles south of New Castle, Pa., to Youngstown, Ohio, has been completed, and is now in operation under the management of this company. No permanent contract has yet been made for the operating of that road, your Board deeming it best to defer making such contract until the road has had a more full development of the business and capacity of the line.

The business done upon the road (3 miles to Dec. 31, 68), has been limited to clearing against the business of the opening of the road, and the completion of the road and the equipment for the same, which has not been done to the extent desired.

The earnings of the branch from March 1st to and during the year 1867 .....

Total to December 31, 1867 ..... $ 6,000 00
From March to December, 1866 ..... 6,000 00
Gain during the year 1867 ..... $ 000 00

Net earnings ..... $ 000 00
Dividend declared, part in Lawrence R.R. Co. 000 00

Leaving no profit to the company ..... $ 000 00

The expenses of this branch are steadily increased, and from the time of the completion through, the increase is month by month, as the business of the road, and would apply at the last end of the year to the present time, with the addition of the particular class of employees necessary for the operation of the road.

The operation of the road has been under the charge of a division officer having charge, the general superintendent of the Main Line, and the general freight agent of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company, and the Lawrence Railroad, subject to the control of the Western Railway Committee.

THE AKRON BRANCH.

The Akron branch, sixty-one miles in length, from Hudson, Ohio, to Millersburg, Ohio, has continued to be operated as a separate organization from that of this Company, under the general superintendence management of Col. Simon Perkins.

Earnings and working the past year were ..... $ 28,000 00
And the expenses were 28,000 00

Profit ..... $ 000 00

This amount, after paying the interest on the bonds, amount to which this Company guaranteed the payment, leaves a balance of $000 00 to the credit of the Company, applicable to the payment of bonds and interest, or to the reduction of the amount of the bonds, in the manner provided for in the contract.

Reference was made in the last report of your Board to the arrangements for the extension of this road from Millersburg to Orrville, Ohio, a distance of 20 miles, and it was confidently expected that the track of the road would be laid before the 1st of January, 1867, but difficulties on the part of the Cleveland Company occurred which delayed the completion of the road until the 1st of October, 1867, when the Cleveland Company completed the road to Orrville, and it was opened for the transaction of business. The cost of the road, and equipments, and the amount of bonds issued, will be stated in the general statement of the Company.

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SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL OPERATIONS.

A summary of the Company's financial operations will show the following results:

Profit to operating Main Line $1,000,000 00
Profit to operating New Castle Branch 000 00
Profit to operating Lawrence Branch 000 00
Profit to operating Akron Branch 000 00
Profit to operating Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad 000 00

Total revenue $1,000,000 00

Which has been appropriated:
Interest on mortgage bonds ..... $ 800,000 00
Sinking fund 200,000 00
Interest on bonds taken up by Trustees of sinking fund 23,000 00

Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Co., interest guaranteed for use of road 175,000 77
Akron and Cleveland Railroad Co., interest on bonds, &c., paid 000 00
..... 000 00
..... 000 00

The Daily Commercial

ART GOSSIP.

Concerning recently with an artist whose opinions in transferring to the canvas the subtle shades and various expressions of the human face is universally conceded as something marvellous, and whose acquaintance with the principles underlying art renders it comparatively easy for him to catch the sentiment and tone of a bunch of landscape as readily as he discerns of a bonnet or fruit basket, we had the curiosity to inquire why he selected his landscape for portrait-painting. "People order portraits, while landscapes must beg buyers," he replied, sententiously. It struck us, then, that there is no exception to this rule: we ought ourselves smiling at the absurdity of a man approaching an artist in this manner: "Sir, I desire you to paint for me a mellow autumn scene, with the rich tints of the maple leaves toned down softly; a quiet farm house to the right, the merest glimpse of a soft, warm sky, and no more than the breadth of your hand of water in the foreground—framed, of course as you deem proper." The intelligent man, the man who loves nature and who appreciates art, takes nothing on trust, or, in other words, he requires no interpreter. Then there are so many things to be considered: the subject, the sentiment, the manner of treating it, the tone, the entire character of the picture, in brief, for every work of art, worthy of the name, has its character. We think this was never brought home to us more forcibly than when examining the productions of one of our own artists. We can recall an autumn scene by Mr. Alfred Wall, which impresses the intelligent observer with as much individuality as though the picture personified character. We are well aware that this will sound like the veriest nonsense to some people, but those who are imbued with a love of nature, and who are familiar with the characteristics of the individualities composing our forests, will appreciate no difficulty in understanding us. This brings us to an expression of what, in our opinion, constitutes a good picture, premising that there are two methods of rendering an opinion on the subject, negatively and positively. Your fine, and at first glance, fascinating picture, which betrays an exuberance of color and, (what is equally distasteful to the educated eye,) an exaggerated conception of the subject, frequently produces an effect similar to that created by a wild extravagance, and seems equally unreal in preparation and fidelity to nature. On the other hand, we hate looked on the representation of a mirror-like pool, shaded by a graceful overhanging branch, with not a living object in view, but in which the very atmosphere seemed to say softly and plaintively, "Spring has come." This is the difference between sentiment and stability. We have been charmed with the atmosphere of the season, and still more with the sentiment conveyed in a mere glimpse at a meadow, orchard or sunburned pasture introduced incidentally by the artist in carrying out his object. We have looked upon pictures in which the handling was so broad and strong, the sentiment so palpable, that we felt as if we could mount to those broad, smooth, spring fields, where the cattle and sheep were grazing, and there drink in the beauty of the scene until twilight blended the lords and lengthening shadows of the woodland in one indistinct blur.

It is not the grass, the stones, the stubble, the furrow, the quiet herds and the falling twilight which charm us, characteristic though they are in themselves; it is the sentiment sublimely expressed in the whole by the genius of the artist, which pleases while it puzzles us. It is not the execution of the piece, so much as the tone of the instrument, that is superior. In the autumn scene alluded to (and which, by the way, is one of Mr. Wall's most remarkable productions,) one fancies he sees the very air palpitating. This is a characteristic of a majority of Mr. Wall's productions during the past three years. Perhaps no other artist in the country, certainly no other in the west, has succeeded so well in interpreting the sentiment which pervades nature. His representations of Spring for instance, suggest the dewy freshness, the throbbing atmosphere of the season. We say suggest, because Mr. Wall's pictures are suggestive rather than complete in detail. And therein lies their principal charm. The eye, in glancing upon the edge of a forest, takes in a range in which the nearest and largest objects, tree-trunks, fragments, form the prominent features, but at the same time a thousand objects are indelibly impressed upon the mind: far beyond the first lines are others in the distance, here a fallen and decayed trunk, there a tangled stump, and beyond that again, a deep, tangled thicket, thrown together, it is true, yet nevertheless blended in such a manner as to produce a whole that an exploration would reveal the brambles and berries composing it. To reproduce each leaf, and twig, to outline and shade them as they receive themselves singly to the eye, upon a close examination, would require a thousand years, and to what end? that a million superfluous might be embraced in a caricature of nature? No artist with whose works we are familiar, seems to comprehend this fact precisely as Mr. Wall perceives it. In his treatment of foliage especially he evinces a thorough acquaintance with the fact that nature is averse to the exhibition of rigid and distinct outlines, for although we are aware that each leaf has its outline, as foliage they lose their individual prominence, and are merged into a sentiment. In like manner the eye is cognizant of the fact that a tree-trunk assumes this or that shape without following, or in fact presenting the outline, which, we may add, is only distinct when subjected to deliberate scrutiny, hence the necessity of broad handling in a picture which aims to convey an idea of nature as we perceive her. In this, the object and aim of true art, and interpreting nature in her various moods, few artists in the country have been more successful than our townsman, whose remarkable productions, we are pleased to note, are rapidly growing into the favor of those whose appreciabilities and education enable them to appreciate rare merit.

OIL REGION ITEMS.

[From the Titusville Herald.]

The Pleasantville oil field is booming up in importance. The Spiritual Well is still flowing, and active preparations are making for extensive developments in that vicinity. We visited Pleasantville last Thursday, and were very much pleased with what we saw, though our stay was very short. Pleasantville has more the appearance of towns out in America" than most of our oil region villages. There are some very fine and substantial residences in the place. It is our opinion that the growth of Pleasantville will be quite rapid, and at the same time permanent.

Oil operators are turning their attention to this territory, and in the course of a few months a great deal of capital will be invested there. The surrounding country is said to a rich agricultural district, which adds materially to the importance of the field. We hope to see Pleasantville make a longer visit to Pleasantville, and give a more extended notice of its oil territory, and the future prospects of this prosperous and growing town.

CITY MATTERS.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—The West Newton accommodation train on the Connellsville Railroad, which left this city at half p. m. on Tuesday, jumped the track at Mahaffey's Bend, badly damaging the locomotive and baggage car, and obstructing the track. The baggage master, Mr. Wm. Patterson, and another man, received slight injuries.

ELECTION IN THE PRESS OF DUNCANSVILLE.—Dr. Geo. W. Spencer, Surgeon Dentist, announces in another column that he is prepared to furnish full sets of artificial teeth (upper and lower) at prices ranging from twenty to thirty dollars, the former cost of which was forty and sixty dollars. This is a rare indication of the times, when persons desiring dental operations performed for cash at the Steam Dental Establishment No. 356 Penn street.

EAST BIRMINGHAM ELECTION.—The annual election for officers of the borough of East Birmingham will be held to-morrow. Among the candidates we see the name of August Ammon—candidate we see the name of August Ammon—candidate for assessor. Mr. Ammon has filled the office mentioned. Mr. Ammon has filled the office of assessor, of the Peace for a number of terms with rare acceptance, and his commission for the position is a deserved compliment. As an active and efficient magistrate, and his fitness in a measure certain.

AN UNNATURAL HUSBAND.—A man named John Conway, living on Fifth street, in the Eighth ward, was arrested last night by the Mayor's police for turning his wife and two children out of doors. The wife states that her husband for some time past has been in the habit of coming home drunk, and on one occasion struck one of the children. He came home last night about eleven o'clock, when he immediately proceeded to eject the family from the house. His wife, therefore, called at the Mayor's office and had him arrested. He is still in the lock-up.

FELONIOUS ASSAULT.—A young man named James Flemin was arrested last night about nine o'clock by the Mayor's police, for shooting at a man on Hand street. It appears that the parties board at the same house on Hand street, and a difficulty occurred between them at the supper table last evening. After supper, Flemin, it is alleged, procured a revolver and shot at the man with whom he had the difficulty, but fortunately missing him. Flemin then fled precipitately down the river on the lead belly attached and beat the man on the head with the butt of the revolver. The latter with the assistance of the police succeeded in getting out of the house, and Flemin was arrested after had escaped. Flemin was arraigned before the Mayor this morning.

PITTSBURGH M. E. CONFERENCE.

Forty-fourth Annual Session—The Opening Exercises—Standing Committees Appointed—The Necessitous Fund—First Day's Proceedings.

[Special Correspondence Pittsburgh Commercial.]

GREENSBURG, March 17, 1868.

The traits of the "Great Monopoly" on the afternoon of this March day, were largely freighted with gentlemen of the ministerial persuasion, who were duly disembarked at the depot in this suburban village. Looking at them as they passed along on their way to the Methodist Episcopal Church, one could not help being fully convinced that they were in good order, and had been generally well cared for. When the last train came in, the greater part of the members of the Conference had arrived, and in a very brief time had found their respective places of abode, and dwellings, in due time, "sweet and refreshing sleep," fell upon the strangers and denizens of the town, leaving wise it was so with the writer hereof.

GREENSBURG, March 18, 1868.

The Pittsburgh Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church began its forty-fourth annual session in the Methodist Episcopal Church, in Greensburgh, Westmoreland county, Pa., on Wednesday morning at nine o'clock, Bishop Calvin Kingsley, D. D., presiding. The Conference was opened with religious services, Bishop Kingsley read, in a clear and distinct manner, the forty-seventh hymn of the Hymn Book of Methodism:

"A sprig of the living God,
Was announced by the Saviour, and sung with an open by the Conference, and Father Boyd, the venerable member of the Conference present, led in prayer. A verse of the hymn

"A charge to keep I have"

was then sung, and Rev. R. Hudson, the oldest effective preacher in the Conference, led in prayer.

Rev. J. C. Pershing, Secretary of the former Conference, was called upon, and called the roll to which members answered present.

J. C. Pershing, D. D., Joseph Horner, A. M., T. B. Wakeman, and W. H. Meeker were on motion elected secretaries.

The Presiding Elder reported the following

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Stewards—Manchester—H. Sinclair, R. L. Wilson, A. Scott, J. R. Hitz, A. B. Caldwell, W. Wilson, Jr., Wm. Wilson, Jr., Wm. Wilson, Sr., Wm. Wilson, Jr., Wm. Wilson, Sr., Wm. Wilson, Jr., Wm. Wilson, S